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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RULES AND LEGISLATION

Issued by Authority of the
International Convention held in
Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1916



INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RULES AND LEGISLATION

A DIGEST OF THE RULES AND LEGISLATION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATIONS AS NOW IN FORCE, TOGETHER
WITH THE ACT OF INCORPORATION AND BY-
LAWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE,
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION HELD IN
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
MAY, 1916

MANDATE OF THE 1916 CONVENTION

At the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, held in Cleveland, Ohio, May 12-16, 1916, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America be requested to appoint a Committee which shall be charged with the duty:

1st: To compile and codify the acts and deliverances of the present and all previous International conventions which are still in force, and appropriately to index the same.

2nd: To prepare from such acts and deliverances, with such amendments and additions as to the Committee may seem desirable, a deliverance which shall define the authority and functions of the several officers and agencies of the International Convention.

3rd: To formulate, in like manner, a code of procedural rules for the government of the International Convention and its several agencies in the transaction of their business.

4th: This Committee shall publish and send to the Associations its report sixty days before the next International Convention, at which Convention this report shall be considered.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 163.*

The Committee appointed under the foregoing instruction of the Convention respectfully submits herewith its report to the next ensuing International Convention.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution appointing our committee, we have attempted in the following pages to compile and codify the acts and deliverances of all International Conventions "which are still in force" in that they have not been repealed, but which are subject to renewal or modification by each succeeding convention, and have indexed the same; based on such compilation and codification we have set forth standing rules of the International Convention which define the authority and functions of the several officers and agencies of the International Committee, and which rules constitute a code of procedural rules for the government of the International Convention and its several agencies.

WILLIAM D. MURRAY, Chairman
G. I. BABCOCK
C. A. COBURN
W. E. S. GRISWOLD
C. J. HICKS


HENRY H. KING
F. J. KINGSBURY
L. WILBUR MESSER
RICHARD C. MORSE
ROGER H. WILLIAMS

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I. CONVENTION HISTORY

EXTRACT FROM INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RULES AND
LEGISLATION. ASSOCIATION PRESS, N. Y., 1912. WITH
REVISIONS AND ADDITIONS

Less than three years after the organization in 1851 of the first Young Men's Christian Association on the American continent, there met in the city of Buffalo, June 7, 1854, the first Convention of the North American Associations. This gathering, which came together upon the invitation of the Associations in Washington, Buffalo, and Boston, was attended by thirty-seven delegates, representing nineteen Associations. It resulted in the formation of "A Confederation of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces," with a Central Committee of ten members having headquarters in Washington, appointed to act for the Confederation until the next meeting and instructed "to issue the call for the next Convention, to correspond with Associations, to form new Associations, and to recommend new measures to existing Associations."

During the period from 1854 to 1866, ten Conventions, including the first, were held, and seven successive Central Committees, located in different cities, were appointed as the agents of these Conventions.

The Convention of 1866, which met in Albany, N. Y., created as its agent, in place of the former Central Committee which was appointed annually, an Executive Committee of five members resident in New York City to serve for a period of three years with headquarters in that city. This appointment proved to be the beginning of a Committee, which reelected and enlarged from time to time by Convention authority, has continued as the permanent Committee of the Conventions acting as their agent in carrying out the will and action of each succeeding convention.

During the next ten years—1866-1876—the Conventions continued to meet annually and in the meeting of 1868 the Executive Committee was instructed to secure its first employed agent. In 1876 the Convention voted to meet biennially thereafter, and at the meeting in Baltimore, 1879, the name of its Committee was changed from "The Executive Committee," to "The International Committee," the name by which it has since been known.

The Cleveland (1881) Convention passed a resolution requesting the International Committee to secure incorporation, and the Convention meeting in Milwaukee in 1883 approved and adopted the charter thus secured for the International Committee, under an act of the New York legislature, by which the members of "the committee and their successors in office were constituted a body corporate and politic by the name of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations, for the purpose of establishing and assisting these Associations in any country and generally to promote the spiritual, physical, intellectual, and social well-being of young men in accordance with the aims and methods of the

Young Men's Christian Associations in connection with said convention." This act also created a Board of Trustees to hold property in trust for the Associations and for the Committee. The act also provided for the election thereafter at each Convention of one-third of the members of the Committee.¹

Since the Convention of 1901 held in Boston, these official gatherings of the North American Associations have been held triennially. Beginning with 1866 the Committee as elected by these Conventions has submitted to each successive Convention a report of work done and projected, and the International Committee as it exists to-day, with its different departments and its staff of secretaries on both the Home and Foreign fields, conducts its work under the continued direction and approval of the Triennial International Conventions and as the agent of the local Associations of North America.

II. RULES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF NORTH AMERICA

BEING ACTS AND DELIVERANCES OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS
INCLUDING CHANGES SUGGESTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Parts in brackets are suggested by the committee; italics are used to indicate portion the omission of which is advocated.

1. CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE

The International Committee shall, before the meeting of each Convention, appoint a Committee on Credentials to consist of seven members, who shall receive [and pass upon] the credentials of delegates as they reach the place of meeting, and report the same to the Convention during its session.—*Convention of 1859, Troy, p. 18.*

2. VOTING DELEGATES

a. *From Associations*

The Associations of North America shall send as voting delegates to the Convention only active members who have been elected by the direct vote of the active membership of the Association, or by the Managing Board. Where an Association sends more than one voting delegate to the Convention, it is deemed preferable that employed officers shall not be in the majority in such delegation.

The International Committee shall require from each Association, Branch, [or Department,] through its directors or managers, a statement to be filed ten days before the Convention, to the effect that said Association, Branch [, or Department] is in obedience to, and in practice in accord with, the Basis of Active Membership as defined by previous² International

¹This act is given in full on page 17.

²See page 30, for transcript from proceedings of Cincinnati (1856), Detroit (1868), Portland (1869), Washington (1907), and Cincinnati (1913) Conventions fixing and reaffirming the Basis of Active Membership.

Conventions. Regular or voting credentials shall be issued only to those Associations, Branches [, or Departments] which comply with the requirements of this rule. Each Association shall be entitled to two regular delegates and to as many additional regular delegates as its active membership warrants at the ratio of one delegate for each complete one hundred active members additional to the first one hundred active members. Members of Boards of Directors of Metropolitan Associations, where such Boards are composed entirely of Active Members, shall be entitled to seats in the convention as Delegates, if appointed Delegates by their Associations, provided such Associations so appointing such members as delegates, shall not be entitled thereby to any increased representation.—*Conventions of 1859, Troy, p. 18; Detroit, 1868, p. 94; Portland, 1869, p. 58; Washington, 1871 p. 108; Washington, 1907, p. 111; Toronto, 1910, p. 152; Cincinnati, 1913, p. 7, p. 77.*

b. *Ex-Officio Delegates*

The officers of the preceding International Convention shall be entitled to seats in the Convention as delegates.—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati, p. 7.*

3. NON-VOTING DELEGATES

a. *Members and Secretaries of International, State, and Provincial Committees*

It is understood that every member and secretary of the International Committee or of any State Committee or of the Canadian National Council, who may not have been accredited as a delegate by an Association, is entitled to attend and participate in the discussions of one of the Sections of classes of Associations into which the Convention divides, as well as in the Convention as a Whole. Those who have been accredited as delegates can vote only in the Section of the class of Associations to which the Association appointing them belongs. They are at liberty to attend other Sections.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 364.*

b. *Other Non-Voting Delegates*

Members of North American Associations in attendance upon the Convention, who are not regularly accredited delegates, visiting members of foreign Associations, corresponding members of State Associations, [members of provisional Associations,] duly accredited visitors from unorganized towns, and ministers of evangelical churches who are in attendance upon the Convention shall be admitted to seats as corresponding (non-voting) delegates.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 360.*

4. PROGRAM

The International Committee shall arrange and print a program for such part of the Convention sessions as it may deem wise, said program to be subject to such alterations as may be made therein by the Business Committee of the Convention.—*Conventions of 1872, Lowell, p. 78; and 1887, San Francisco, p. 52.*

5. ORGANIZATION OF CONVENTION

In organizing the Convention, the President of the previous Convention shall preside until permanent officers are chosen. In his absence, the Chairman or other member of the International Committee shall preside. A Secretary pro tem. shall also be appointed. [Rules for the guidance of the Convention shall be adopted at its opening session.]—*Convention of 1859, Troy, p. 18.*

6. NOMINATING COMMITTEE

At the opening session a Committee consisting of one delegate from each state, district, province, and territory represented and nominated by the respective delegates from such states, districts, provinces, and territories, shall be elected by the Convention, and shall nominate the permanent officers of the Convention, [to consist of a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, and a Recording Secretary and at least two assistants, and shall also nominate] the Committee on the International Committee's Report.—*Conventions of 1859, Troy, p. 18; of 1897, Mobile, p. 41; and of 1913, Cincinnati, p. 24.*

7. COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

This Committee shall be elected by the Convention on the nomination of the Nominating Committee.—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati, p. 24.*

8. STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT

Immediately after the organization is completed, the President shall appoint the following Standing Committees, each to consist of [at least] seven members:

A **Business Committee**, to which shall be referred all business of a general nature.

'A Committee on Associations, to which shall be referred all matters touching the Associations in their individual and united action.

A **Committee on Resolutions**, to which all resolutions, memorials, and propositions shall be handed, on or before the second day of the session of the Convention, each paper to contain the name of the proposer and the name of the Association he represents: these resolutions to be at once referred to the Committee without reading.

A Committee on Public and Devotional Meetings.

But the Convention may refer any business to a **Special Committee**, or to the **Committee of the Whole**, at its pleasure.—*Conventions of 1859, Troy, p. 18; and 1868, Detroit, pp. 36 and 129.*

9. APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair unless otherwise ordered.—*Convention of 1864, Boston, p. 27.*

10. THE SESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION

Except on Sunday the Convention shall sit as a whole in the forenoon sessions; it shall sit as a convention in sections in [at least two of] the afternoon sessions; it shall sit as a Convention of the Whole in the evening sessions.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 363.*

11. TIME OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

While the Convention is in session no Committee shall sit without special permission.—*Convention of 1859, Troy, p. 19.*

12. ORDER OF REPORTS

All reports of Committees shall be numbered and placed upon a docket and brought up in regular order in Convention, except such as shall be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Unless otherwise instructed, Committees shall report matters referred to them before the last business session of the Convention.—*Convention of 1859, Troy, p. 19.*

13. ORDER OF PROCEDURE

The order of proceedings for each session of the whole Convention shall be as follows:

Devotional Exercises

Reading of Minutes

Calls for Resolutions, Memorials, and Propositions until the close of the second day of the Convention

Reading of Communications

Reports of Standing Committees

Reports of Special Committees and Commissions

Unfinished Business.—*Conventions of 1859, Troy, p. 18, and 1916, Cleveland, p. 363.*

14. REFERENCE OF BUSINESS

After the appointment of the Committees, memorials, resolutions, and propositions shall be referred by the President, without action or debate, to a Standing Committee, unless the Convention shall refer the same to a special Committee, or to the Committee of the Whole; and this rule of reference shall apply to all business brought before the Convention, except such as is incidental in its character.—*Convention of 1859, Troy, p. 18.*

15. LIMIT OF TIME IN DEBATE AND DISCUSSION

Members assigned to open topics of discussion shall be limited to fifteen minutes each. No other member shall speak more than once on any question until others who wish have spoken, or more than five minutes without unanimous consent; and this rule shall prevail in the Committee of the Whole.—*Conventions of 1872, Lowell, p. 18, and 1873, Poughkeepsie, p. 19.*

16. MOTIONS TO BE WRITTEN

All motions shall be reduced to writing before they are put to vote.—*Convention of 1859, Troy, p. 19.*

17. YEAS AND NAYS

The vote, when desired by five members of different Associations, on any proposition shall be taken by yeas and nays, and recorded. In such cases each Association shall be entitled to one vote, which shall be cast by a majority of its delegates present.—*Convention of 1859, Troy, p. 19.*

18. PREVIOUS QUESTION

Pending any question, it shall always be in order to move that the debate close, which motion shall be put without discussion, in this form: "Shall the question now be put?"—*Convention of 1859, Troy, p. 19.*

19. SUSPENSION OF RULES

The Convention may at any time suspend the rules for a special object by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.—*Convention of 1859, Troy, p. 19.*

20. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The Convention at any time may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, and consider in a general form any proposition or matter appertaining to the Associations with a view to developing the experience of the Associations and the opinions of the delegates upon the subjects under consideration; and at the close of its discussion thereon, the Committee shall report its conclusions to the Convention for its action; the report to be prepared and submitted for such reference to the Committee of the Whole by the Standing Committee to whose jurisdiction the matter under discussion relates, unless the Convention shall appoint a special committee to prepare and submit the report.—*Convention of 1859, Troy, p. 19.*

21. PROCEDURE UNPROVIDED FOR

[Where these rules make no provision, "Robert's Rules of Order" shall prevail.]

22. RULES GOVERNING SECTIONAL SESSIONS

a. *Sections According to Classes of Associations*

At least the following sections shall be provided for: Section of City Associations; Section of Student Associations; Section of Railroad Associations; Section of Rural Associations; Section of Army and Navy; [Section of Associations in industrial fields] and such other sections as shall from time to time be provided for by the Convention.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 363.*

b. *Sections According to Geographical Divisions*

In at least one period of each Convention, the Sections above referred to shall give place to groups of the delegates meeting by states, provinces, or groups of states or provinces for the purpose of considering, adapting, and unifying in each such territory the recommendations or conclusions of the Convention itself, and for the purpose of bringing about administrative unity and effectiveness. The Nominating Committee of the Convention shall determine the constitution of the geographical groups, having regard to the size of delegations, their propinquity, and the expressed preference of delegates.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 363.*

c. *Powers and Functions of the Sections*

No resolution or measure originating in a Section according to classes of Associations, shall become operative or binding until it has been submitted to and approved by the Convention as a Whole. It is understood

that the geographical groups originate no measures or legislation.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 363.*

d. *Organization of Sections*

The Nominating Committee of the Convention shall propose Nominating Committees for the different Sections or groups of the Convention, said Nominating Committees being composed of members of the respective Sections. These Nominating Committees shall be ready to propose to their respective Sections on assembling, names of men to serve as permanent officers. The Chairman of each Nominating Committee shall be the temporary Chairman or Convener of his Section. The permanent officers of each Section shall be a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary, and two Assistant Secretaries.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 363.*

e. *Committees of Sections According to Classes of Associations*

The Chairman of each Section according to classes of Associations shall name the following Committees:

(1) Business Committee, whose duty it shall be to make all arrangements with reference to the program and conduct of the business.

(2) Committee on Findings, whose duty it shall be to prepare such findings or resolutions as may be desired, for submission to the Convention as a Whole. In order to submit such findings to the Convention as a Whole, the Section must first adopt them and then send them to the Committee on the Report of the International Committee, which shall present them to the International Convention with its own recommendations regarding them.

f. *Rules Governing Discussion*

The rules governing discussion and business in each Section or group shall be the same as those employed in the main Convention.

g. *Order of Procedure*

The order of procedure for each Section or group of the Convention shall be similar to that followed in the main Convention.

h. *Resolutions from the Floor of the Main Convention*

A resolution or proposal made from the floor of the main Convention and which concerns a particular group of Associations having its own Section in the Convention, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred without debate by the Chairman of the Convention to the Business Committee of that Section to be brought before the Section for consideration.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 363.*

23. DETERMINATION OF PLACE AND DATE OF NEXT CONVENTION

In determining the place for holding the next Convention, all invitations for such Convention shall be presented on the floor of the Convention at a time arranged for the purpose by the Business Committee, each invitation being entitled to five minutes for its presentation.

These invitations having been thus received by the Convention, shall be referred to the International Committee, which shall determine upon the place for holding the next Convention. Each Convention may determine

the year in which its successor shall be held. In default of such action, the next Convention shall be held after the same interval as elapsed between the two Conventions preceding it.—*Convention of 1897, Mobile, p. 41.*

24. DUTY OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE BETWEEN CONVENTIONS

After the adjournment of each Convention it shall be the duty of the International Committee to transact any business entrusted to its charge; and it may upon an emergency requiring immediate action, adopt such measures as may be necessary, not inconsistent with the action of preceding Conventions, reporting the same to the next succeeding Convention for its approval.—*Convention of 1872, Lowell, p. 78.*

III. INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Be it *Resolved*, by the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, in convention assembled, that any ten per cent. of the Young Men's Christian Associations reported in the last Year Book of the International Committee, shall have the right after this and subsequent International Conventions, to file their referendum petition with the General Secretary of the International Committee any time within ninety days after the close of the session of an International Convention, demanding by such petition the submission to all the Associations of any act, resolution, or motion approved by said convention, said submission being for approval or rejection of said act, resolution, or motion by a majority of the votes cast by the Associations for and against the same.

In voting thereon, each Association shall be entitled to two votes upon such measure, and to one additional vote for each additional one hundred active members, after the first one hundred active members as shown by the report of the said Association on file in the office of the International Committee for the year previous. In order that a vote shall have binding effect under this resolution the number of votes cast must be a majority of the whole number of votes entitled to be cast upon the measure voted upon. The governing body or cabinet of each Association shall decide as to the manner in which and by whom the votes of the said Association shall be determined and cast, according to its own rules, provided that the vote shall be either by ballot of its active membership or by formal resolution of said governing body or cabinet. If a majority of the whole number of votes cast by all the Associations voting on the question be against any measure so submitted on referendum petition, it shall thereby be repealed and of no more force or effect, in like manner and with like effect as though it had been repealed by majority vote of the International Convention in open session.

The General Secretary of the International Committee shall cause said referendum petition and the act, resolution, or motion against which it is filed, to be printed in *Association Men* in the next ensuing issue going to press after the filing of such petition. The petitioners and those opposing said measure, shall each be entitled to not exceeding two pages of argu-

ment and explanation thereof, in each of the two succeeding consecutive monthly issues of *Association Men*, after the publication of the measure and petition. In case more words shall be submitted by either those favoring or those opposing the measure than can be printed within the two pages of space so allotted, the editor is hereby authorized to reduce the same to the limit allotted.

The General Secretary of the International Committee shall, at the same time that he publishes said referendum petition, give notice of the election on the measure and the form of ballot, and all necessary details and provisions therefor in *Association Men*, with the petition, act, resolution, or motion on which the referendum is demanded. And the General Secretary of the International Committee shall send a direct formal communication to each Association, including a copy of the text of the said referendum, petition, act, resolution, or motion.

The General Secretary of the International Committee shall in every such case, order an election on said measure to occur not less than fifteen nor more than thirty days after the date of the last issue of *Association Men* containing arguments and explanations as above provided for.

The referendum petitioners, in proposing and filing their petitions, shall also designate the names of two or more persons from whom the General Secretary of the International Committee shall select one to act as teller and canvasser of the vote, and said General Secretary shall also, at the same time on his motion, select and appoint two other persons to act as tellers and canvassers of the vote. The petitioners shall pay all the necessary expenses of the person designated to act as teller on their behalf. The votes at every such election shall be forwarded as soon as taken, by the President or Secretary of each Association, by registered mail to the General Secretary of the International Committee.

On the thirtieth day after the termination of the election period, the General Secretary of the International Committee shall call together the three tellers above provided for, who shall open, count, and canvass the vote on such measure and cause the result of the election to be printed in *Association Men*.

Be it further *Resolved*, by the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, that the governing body of any Young Men's Christian Association may petition the other Young Men's Christian Associations in behalf of any proposal and when any ten per cent. of the whole number of Associations reported in the last Year Book of the International Committee shall have united in an initiative measure they shall have the right to file with the General Secretary of the International Committee their initiative petition proposing any act, resolution, or motion that might be legally proposed and passed by the International Convention in open session. Every such initiative petition shall include the full text of the act, resolution, or motion demanded.

The General Secretary of the International Committee shall forthwith proceed in all respects to submit said initiative proposal to all the Associations in the same manner above provided for submitting measures demanded on referendum petition.

The method of voting and the number of votes allowed, and all other

details in voting on such initiative measure shall be the same as above provided for voting on referendum measures.

If a majority of the whole number of votes cast on any such initiative measure, by all the Associations voting on the question, shall be in favor of any initiative measure so submitted, it shall then be brought before the next International Convention for final action, provided that any act, resolution, or motion adopted by the initiative, as herein above provided, shall not become effective until it shall have been approved, either in its entirety or in amended form, by the next succeeding International Convention.—*Convention of 1910, Toronto, p. 143.*

IV. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

(SEE ALSO FOR HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT, P. 7 CONVENTION HISTORY)

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MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

That in view of the growing volume of the work of the International Committee, and the desirability of enlarging its sub-committees and of making its work more representative of all sections of the field, the Convention not only elect the successors of those members of the Committee whose terms of office expire with this Convention but also make provision for further increasing the size of the Committee to a total of one hundred and fifteen members.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 162.**

ADVISORY MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Whereas, The advisory members of the Committee have no vote in the International Committee, and their action is purely advisory,

Resolved: That we recommend that the International Committee have power to increase the number of advisory members from time to time as they may deem best.—*Convention of 1885, Atlanta, p. 90.*

Resolved: That we approve the precedent concerning advisory members that while they are not expected to attend the regular meetings of the Committee, they be invited to attend the Annual Conference of the Committee and its secretaries, being related as may be desired to the work of the various subcommittees.—*Convention of 1910, Toronto, p. 151.*

INSTRUCTION TO COMMITTEE REGARDING ACT OF INCORPORATION

Resolved, That the Committee be requested to take measures to secure the incorporation of the International Young Men's Christian Association.—*Convention of 1881, Cleveland, p. 75.*

ACT OF INCORPORATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

An Act

To incorporate the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, being Chapter 241 of the Laws of 1883 (New York), passed April 16, 1883, as amended by Chapter 251, Laws of 1907, and Chapter 214, Laws of 1909.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Cephas Brainerd, William E. Dodge, Jr., Morris K. Jesup, Robert R. McBurney, Elbert B. Monroe, Moses Taylor Pyne, James Stokes, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Benjamin C. Wetmore, John S. McLean, Samuel H. Blake, Russell Sturgis, Jr., Henry M. Moore, William G. Warden, James McCormick, H. Kirke Porter, H. Thane Miller, Turling-

* Page references are made to Convention Reports in which quoted legislation appears.

ton W. Harvey, Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., Thomas Cochran, Jr., George S. Brown, William P. Munford, Joseph Hardie, Augustine T. Smythe, John L. Wheat, Frank L. Johnston, William T. Hardie and Alexander Guthrie, being the persons designated for the purpose by the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces in accordance with a resolution to that effect of the Convention of the said Young Men's Christian Associations, passed May 27, 1881, and their associates and successors in office, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, for the purpose of establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations in any country and generally to promote the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men, in accordance with the aims and methods of Young Men's Christian Associations in connection with the said Convention.

Section 2. The management and disposition of the affairs of the corporation shall be vested in a committee composed of the individuals named in the first section of this act as incorporators and their associates and successors in office, the said board to be composed of not less than twenty-seven members, one third of whom shall go out of office, and one third be elected, at each of the said International Conventions of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces by the said Convention; and if any vacancy shall occur during the interim of the said Conventions, it shall be filled by a majority of the votes of the remaining members of the Committee resident in the State of New York.

Section 3. The said corporation shall possess the general power, right and privilege, and be subject to the provisions contained in Title 3 of Chapter 18 of the first part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, and the acts amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto, so far as the same are in force and applicable, and in accordance with this act.

Section 4. The said corporation shall in law be capable of taking, receiving and holding absolutely and in trust for its general uses and purposes, and for any particular department of its work, and for any particular Association by gift, devise, bequest, grant or purchase, subject to the limitation as to amount hereinafter stated, real and personal property, and, with the consent of the board of trustees herein provided for, of letting, leasing and conveying the same, and shall also have power with the like consent to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgages upon its real estate and its improvement; the consent of the said trustees to be evidenced by affixing their seal to the instruments of conveyance and bonds and mortgages, and causing the same to be signed by their president and treasurer, in pursuance of a resolution of their board to that effect. Said corporation may take and hold as aforesaid property not exceeding in value seven million dollars, or the yearly income derived from which shall not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars. In computing the value of such property, no increase in value arising otherwise than from improvements made thereon shall be taken into account. And the real estate of this corporation shall not be liable for any debt or obligation of the corporation, unless the same shall have been contracted with

the approval of the said board of trustees. All devises and bequests, however, to the said corporation shall be subject to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature relating to Wills, passed April 13, 1860, and the acts amendatory thereto.

Section 5. The said corporation shall have the power to make and adopt a constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of its business, the management of its affairs, the choice, powers and duties of its officers and agents, and from time to time to repeal or alter such constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations.

Section 6. All real property, which shall be given to or acquired by this corporation, and all gifts and bequests of money to be held in trust, shall be held and managed by a board of fifteen trustees, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business. The chairman of the said International Committee shall, for the time, be *ex-officio* a member of the said Board of Trustees. Robert Fulton Cutting, Bowles Colgate, Charles Lanier, John S. Bussing, John C. Havemeyer, John Noble Stearns, Samuel Colgate, James Talcott, James Carey Thomas, Washington C. De Pauw, Henry J. Willing, Dan P. Fells, Charles W. Lovelace, Jonathan N. Harris and the chairman of the said International Committee are hereby created such Board of Trustees and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the said Board of Trustees, the same shall be filled by a majority vote of those remaining; and the income which the said Board of Trustees shall receive from the property under their management and the said property shall be devoted to the purposes of this act and for no other purpose, and, so long as the said International Committee shall so expend the same, the Board of Trustees shall pay over to the treasurer of the said corporation the income of the property of this corporation so managed by them.—*International Convention Rules and Legislation, Association Press, N. Y., 1912, p. 23.*

ACCEPTANCE AND ADOPTION OF ACT OF INCORPORATION

Resolved, That we accept the charter which the Committee has obtained in accordance with the instructions of the last convention at Cleveland.—*Convention of 1883, Milwaukee, p. 64.*

BY-LAWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

Section 1. The regular meetings of the International Committee shall be held on the second Thursday of each month, except as otherwise ordered by a vote of the Committee or by action of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon the written request of three members of the Committee.

Section 3. Seven members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 4. At the first meeting of the Committee following the International Convention, there shall be elected by ballot from the membership of the Committee a chairman, four vice-chairmen (two primarily for Home Work Division and two primarily for Foreign Work Division),

and a treasurer. At the same time there shall also be elected a recording secretary. All of these officers shall serve until their successors shall have been chosen. The Committee may also at its discretion elect an assistant treasurer.

Section 5. The Executive Committee, composed of the chairman, the four vice-chairmen, the treasurer, and three additional members appointed by the chairman, with the approval of the International Committee, shall be the representative of the International Committee in the interim between its meetings. All actions of the Executive Committee shall be subject to ratification by the International Committee.

Section 6. Immediately following his election, in consultation with the vice-chairman of the Division concerned, the chairman shall appoint such subcommittees as shall have been designated by the International Committee. These subcommittees shall have general charge of the work of the departments to which they are respectively related, working in conjunction with the Executive Committee and in accordance with budgets regularly approved by the International Committee.

Section 7. Each subcommittee shall meet at the call of its chairman monthly, or as often as business may require. To these meetings the chairman and the appropriate vice-chairman of the International Committee and the general secretaries shall be invited. Written reports of these meetings and of all actions of the subcommittees shall be submitted to the International Committee for approval.

Section 8. These By-Laws may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting, provided notice of such proposed amendment shall have been given in writing at a previous meeting and mailed to each member of the International Committee with the notice of the meeting, and provided further that not less than seven affirmative votes are cast in favor of such amendment.—*International Convention Rules and Legislation, Association Press, N. Y., 1912, p. 27; and Minutes of the International Committee, June 16, 1915.*

HOME WORK: FIELD, FUNCTIONS, AND DEPARTMENTS

Resolutions Authorizing the Work of the International Committee.

Resolved: That we express our approval of the general work of the Committee, . . . and that we favor the continuance of the departments* of the home work as heretofore pursued under the instructions of the Conventions, viz.:

*The dates on which the International Conventions took initial action authorizing these departments are as follows:

1. Business and Finance, 1869, Portland, p. 48.
2. Publication, 1899, Grand Rapids, p. 60.
3. *Association Men*, 1866, Albany, p. 55; 1899, Grand Rapids, p. 61.
4. Field, 1885, Atlanta, p. 59; 1899, Grand Rapids, p. 60.
5. County, 1901, Boston, p. 282.
6. Railroad, 1875, Richmond, p. 67.
7. Industrial, 1907, Washington, p. 107.
8. Student, 1877, Louisville, p. 77.
9. Army and Navy, 1899, Grand Rapids, p. 60.
10. Colored Men's, 1876, Toronto, p. 78.
11. Religious, 1897, Mobile, p. 55; 1899, Grand Rapids, p. 60; 1901, Boston, p. 282.
12. Educational, 1893, Indianapolis, p. 114.
13. Physical, 1876, Toronto, p. 78; 1889, Philadelphia, p. 70.
14. Boys', 1901, Boston, p. 283.
15. Secretarial, 1881, Cleveland, p. 74.

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|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Business and Finance | 9. Army and Navy |
| 2. Publication | 10. Colored Men's |
| 3. <i>Association Men</i> | 11. Religious |
| 4. Field | 12. Educational |
| 5. County | 13. Physical |
| 6. Railroad | 14. Boys' |
| 7. Industrial | 15. Secretarial |
| 8. Student | |

—*Report of the Committee on International Committee's Report, as adopted by the Toronto (1910) Convention. Convention Report, p. 149.*

Guiding Principles and Chief Points of Emphasis in the Policy of the International Committee

1. To promote closer correlation, cooperation, and unity of the many and varied departments and phases of Association work.
2. To recognize and develop local independence and initiative, and to magnify and strengthen the home rule principle, as illustrated in national and state supervisory agencies.
3. To ensure that all the work shall be carried forward with truly scientific thoroughness.
4. To encourage wise expansion in all phases of the work throughout North America.
5. To hold in prominence the spiritual objective of the Young Men's Christian Associations.
6. To reassert the lay character of the Association Movement.
7. To make much more vital and effective our acknowledged relationship to the Church.
8. To help determine the relation which the Association should sustain to other organizations and movements concerned with young men and boys.
9. To give larger attention to one of the most fundamental needs of the Association Brotherhood—that of ensuring a leadership, both lay and secretarial, adequate to meet unprecedented demands.
10. To maintain the original international character of the Movement, *viz.*, the union of the Associations of the United States and Canada.
11. To guide the Associations in meeting the literally world-wide opportunities of the present hour.

(*Report of the International Committee, Cleveland Convention, 1916, p. 18.*)

Army and Navy

That the International Committee be authorized to take prompt and effective measures towards a nation-wide movement for the promotion of the Young Men's Christian Association with the Army and Navy commensurate with the needs of the entire personnel, to include new buildings and such maintenance or protection funds as will insure the continuation and enlargement of the work both with and without equipment and will

make possible the extension of the movement to the larger isolated posts and stations both at home and abroad.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 155.*

That the European War Work of the International Committee be most earnestly commended and that the Associations and their constituencies be called upon to provide the funds necessary to meet the unparalleled opportunity to-day presented by the millions of men under arms and in the prisoner-of-war camps.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 162.*

Committee on Associations

That the "special Committee on Associations" appointed by the Washington Convention be continued, and that it be authorized to increase its membership for the more thorough study of the various problems involved in its work, and that it be requested to take into close consultation trusted leaders of the Churches and of the Associations.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 163.*

Boys' Work Department

That the International Committee give special attention to the Association problem of interesting, developing, and utilizing that part of the membership ranging from seventeen to twenty-one years of age.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 155.*

"That the International Committee is authorized to initiate in the unoccupied fields, wherever feasible, some organized form of Association work among High School boys which may at a later date be absorbed by any more complete type of Association which seeks to occupy the field.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 155.*

That the International Committee make special effort to enlist the State Committees and the local Associations in organizing, fostering, and supervising work for the very large number of boys who cannot be reached through the activities conducted within the Association buildings.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 155.*

Building Bureau

That the International Committee establish and maintain in its headquarters, in New York, an Association Building Bureau through which special service could be rendered to Associations in connection with their building enterprises.—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati, p. 166.*

Business and Finance

That annual budgets amounting to at least \$425,000 for the Home Work and at least \$600,000 for the Foreign Work of the International Committee be authorized.*—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 178.*

*The first authorized budget of the International Committee was that fixed by the Convention held in Portland, Maine, in 1869, at \$5,000. The rate of increase from this beginning to the budget adopted by the Cleveland Convention, 1916, is indicated by the following citation of budget statistics at intervals of ten years:

The budget for 1876 was \$20,000; that for 1886, \$35,000 with the recommendation that if possible the amount be raised to \$40,000; and that for 1896 at least \$75,000 for the Home Work and \$19,415 for the Foreign Work; and for 1906 the budget was fixed at within \$160,000 for the work on the home or North American field and within \$105,000 for the work abroad.

The foreign work of the Association was begun in 1889 with an expenditure of \$7,357.58.

City Department

That the plan of the International Committee of appointing a Counseling Commission on City Association Work to help the Committee in meeting City Association problems and opportunities be commended, and that necessary steps be taken by the Committee to carry into effect the plans of the Commission, as outlined and proposed in their report to the City Association Section.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 184.*

Colored Men's Department

Resolved: In view of the urgent need for aggressive effort among colored young men, that this Convention urge upon the International, State, and Provincial Committees, and local boards of directors, the claims upon our Associations of this work and these young men.—*Convention of 1910, Toronto, p. 152.*

Community Plan

That the International Committee be authorized, in cooperation and agreement with the State committees, to organize Association work on the Community Plan in cities where the securing of suitable Association buildings is not yet possible or desirable, and to cooperate in making further demonstration as to the feasibility of adapting and developing this type of work.—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati, p. 211. (Resolution XXVII.)*

District Executive Secretaries

That, to provide for a more efficient relation to State work, for a better coordination of the work of all its departments, particularly as related to State work, and for a more helpful relation to the general administrative problems of the larger city Associations, there be added to the executive department such secretaries of ability and experience as may be required; some of these executive secretaries to represent the Executive Committee, each in the particular territory assigned to him, and all of them to report direct to the executive department. These executive secretaries to replace the present force of general field secretaries.—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati, p. 165.*

Educational Department

The Convention recognizes the following basis for the organization and development of the Educational Work of the International Committee:

1. The important and vital place of Educational Work in the realization of the supreme objectives of the Association Movement.
2. The success of, and large service rendered by many Educational Departments now in operation.
3. The valuable fund of knowledge regarding organization and method, accumulated as the result of study, experiment, and experience in the educational field.
4. The desirability of development, both intensive and extensive, of this phase of Association work through carefully considered and matured

plans based on existing practice, knowledge, and experience and on the results of expert study and research of aims and methods in Educational Work.

5. The importance of formulating such plans for development with due consideration of the work of other educational agencies, public and private, and of local conditions.

And further recommends that the International Committee should employ as the head of its Educational Work a man who shall, as his first responsibility, prepare a comprehensive plan of the development of its Educational Work and that the Committee, on the acceptance of this plan, shall employ educational specialists as aids to the head of the Department in carrying out this program of progress.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 158.*

Industrial Work

That the International Committee be authorized to recognize in industrial communities, wherever circumstances make it necessary or particularly desirable, and after conference with and concurrence of the State and local Associations concerned, provisional Associations on the same plan as that followed in railroad work.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 155.*

Physical Department

That the International Committee be authorized to consider the feasibility of a large international conference of volunteer leaders and laymen to discuss the fundamental principles and objectives of the Physical Department.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 157.*

Publication Department

That in view of the fact that *Association Men* is the direct medium of conveying information of the Association's purposes and world-wide activities to the entire Association body; in view of the great annual loss of members largely due to lack of education; and also in view of the need of an intelligent membership and constituency, the "Every-Member-A-Subscriber" Plan be recommended.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 160.*

Railroad Department

That the Railroad Department of the International Committee endeavor to occupy as early as possible important points in Western fields in cooperation with State and local Associations at points where it is deemed advisable to do so, even though in the initial stages it be necessary to appeal to City Associations in great railroad centers for financial aid.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 171.*

Street Railway Branches

That the International Committee is hereby instructed to take the necessary steps looking towards the establishment of street railway branch Associations; that a careful investigation of the field be made

and a report be presented at the next International Convention.—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati*, p. 225.

Religious Work

That in the light of the experience of those Associations which have carefully tested the plan of Religious Interviews, especially by Christian laymen, the International Committee give increased attention to the wise use of this method.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland*, p. 171.

Student Department

For the Alternate or Washington basis of membership in Student Associations, see p.

That the Alumni Movement be recognized as a division of the Student Department of the International Committee, and that it be developed in agreement with leaders of State, city, and student Associations.—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati*, p. 223.

1. That in response to the earnest request of the Student Section of the Convention, the International Committee be authorized to afford an opportunity for representatives of the Student Associations assembled at the coming series of Student Conferences to elect a Committee of Counsel which shall, from time to time, between now and the next International Convention, give counsel to the Student Department of the International Committee. This Committee shall have power to fill vacancies.

2. That the International Committee be authorized to make provision for the election of a similar committee at the next International Convention.

3. That the International Committee continue to study how to make the Student Section a more efficient agency for giving expression to student opinion.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland*, p. 176.

FOREIGN WORK: RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO ASSOCIATION WORK IN THE FOREIGN FIELD

Resolution Authorizing Continuance of Foreign Work

Resolved: That we recommend the continuance of the Foreign Work in accordance with the methods heretofore followed in close co-operation with the regular Missionary Societies of the churches and that the proposed Annual Budget of not less than \$250,000 be approved, it being understood that the salaries of all secretaries added to the Foreign Staff shall be assured before they are sent to their appointments.—*Report of the Committee on International Committee's Report, as adopted by the Toronto (1910) Convention. Convention Report*, p. 150.

Resolution Empowering the International Committee to Establish Association Work in the Foreign Mission Field

Resolved, That the International Committee be empowered to establish such Associations, and place such secretaries in the foreign mission field, as in its judgment may be proper, and to receive such contributions for

this work as Associations or individuals may contribute to it.—*Convention of 1889, Philadelphia, p. 70.*

Aim and Basis of Membership of Association Work in the Foreign Mission Field

Resolved, That this Convention approves and commends the action of the International Committee, concerning the establishing of Associations and the placing of secretaries upon foreign fields, as given upon page 43 in the Year Book for 1890, in which the policy of the Committee is defined to be, a specific work for the saving and developing of young men, and upon the lines recognized as belonging to the Association work of this country. This action declares that it is not contemplated to send out general missionaries, but provides that the chief aim of any American representative sent out under the auspices of the Committee to foreign fields, shall be to train and develop native Christian young men in the principles and methods of Association work, and to plant native, self-sustaining Young Men's Christian Associations, rather than to lay the basis for the call and coming of American associates in that work. It also provides that the work of such American representatives shall be carried on in harmony with, and in conformity to, the deliverances and instructions of the International Conventions, and further that the representatives in foreign lands shall work, as here, in harmony with the evangelical missionaries and pastors of churches, and shall seek by all means, to secure their sympathy and cooperation. These American representatives shall be known as secretaries of the International Committee, for the fields to which they are sent; and further, that the Convention earnestly request all Associations to cooperate in carrying out the policy thus declared.

Be it further resolved, That the test of active membership in all foreign Associations, working under the supervision of the International Committee, be the Portland Test,* the same as is in force in this land.—*Convention of 1891, Kansas City, p. 81.*

Authorization of International Committee to Participate in Carrying Out of Resolutions on Foreign Work

Resolved, That the International Committee be authorized to cooperate with the local and State Associations in carrying out the program of Foreign Work as outlined in the following recommendations of the "Commission on the Relation of the North American Young Men's Christian Associations to the Foreign Work," and endorsed by the City, Student, and Rural Sections of this Convention.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 171.*

The following eight recommendations are extracts from the Report of the Commission on the Relation of the North American Young Men's Christian Associations to the Foreign Work, made to and adopted by the Convention of 1916, Cleveland (Convention Report, pages 364 to 396):

1. *Aid to Foreign Secretaries on Furlough*

a. That the Foreign Department receive the support of the Associations in meeting the expense involved in a scientific study of the needs

See p. 30.

and use of the furlough, and the coaching and training of its furloughed men; and

b. That the Associations of North America offer through the Foreign Department, to the secretaries returning upon furlough, their facilities for training, and where foreign secretaries are assigned for a period of six to eight months, that such Associations agree to provide for them diversified training, personal coaching, a study of community needs, of social and religious movements, and vocational training to the largest extent within their capacity.

2. Systematized Guidance of Reading and Study of Foreign Secretaries

We Recommend that the Foreign Department, after consulting with the National Committees in the foreign fields, prepare the way for:

a. Several optional courses of reading annually revised—historical, social, Associational, and Biblical.

b. Recommended Standard-Reading-Correspondence Courses which may be followed under the direction of universities in America.

c. Correspondence courses which might be taken in certain subjects in conjunction with one or more of the Association colleges.

d. If the above are not available or adequate, that the Foreign Department consider establishing, after full investigation, of correspondence courses in charge of an employed officer who would devote himself to the conservation and growth of the men now in secretarial positions who may desire to take advantage of such systematized guidance.

e. That the International Committee prepare a syllabus to be used by foreign secretaries in coordinating, filing, card-cataloguing, and systematizing the results of study, reading, and observation, together with an efficiency outline of library and office method and equipment.

3. Means of Strengthening the Vital Spiritual Union Between Leaders of the North American Associations and the Personnel and Problems of the Foreign Work

a. That this Convention consider ways and means of bringing the leadership of the North American Associations themselves, both lay and secretarial, into more vital spiritual union with the personnel and problems of the work abroad; and

b. That it be suggested to the International Committee that they recommend secretaries on furlough to those home Associations for training and to those colleges and universities for postgraduate study where there will be the largest opportunities for spiritual development; and

c. That after suitable preparation, the International Committee be requested to formulate a reasonable program which can be submitted through the various national committees and national conferences of secretaries abroad, whereby men in isolated posts will be assisted in securing the most helpful devotional publications, year after year, and will be assisted into helpful spiritual relations, not only to bridge periods of isolation, but those long periods of comparative inaction while men

are acquiring the native languages, as well as to prevent that serious overwork which comes from undermanned stations; and

d. Resolved that the International Committee be requested to lay before each succeeding Convention its various problems, not only in regard to financial support, but particularly in regard to the selection, training, and conservation of the secretarial leadership for the world field, with the definite intention that the conscience of the Associations shall make this the brotherhood's work in increasing measure, rather than primarily the work of its Committee.

4. Immediate Program and Budget

a. That for the immediate future the sending out and supporting of two hundred foreign secretaries be considered a reasonable and practicable program for the Foreign Department, and should be carried out as soon as the men and funds are available; and

b. That for the immediate future the Associations of North America give their earnest support in providing an annual budget of at least \$600,000 and an annual expenditure for foreign buildings of at least \$500,000.

5. Cooperating Commission

That, in view of the magnitude and urgency of the situation confronting the North American Associations in the non-Christian world, and the grave dangers which will result from a failure to seize and to press the present unprecedented opportunity, steps should be taken by the Foreign Department of the International Committee to organize and carry through in the near future a comprehensive forward movement to augment greatly the resources of this part of our common work, and that the entire Brotherhood be called upon to support such an adequate policy of advance in all ways within their power.

We Therefore Recommend, That the Convention authorize the appointment by the International Committee of a Cooperating Commission representing the Brotherhood at large for the purpose of determining upon ways and means to achieve this large objective.

6. Conservation of Leadership

This Commission Recommends that the Foreign Department of the International Committee be requested to cooperate with the Board of Missionary Preparation of the Conference of Mission Boards of North America, through the visits of traveling college secretaries (both state and international), the summer schools, the secretaries of the Student Volunteer Movement, and the representatives of the Fellowship Movement, to call to the attention of students those combinations of studies in colleges which will most certainly prepare men for Christian work in different foreign lands either under regular Boards of Missions or under the Foreign Department—this to be undertaken as a step in the conservation of leadership.

7. City Associations as Training Centers for Foreign Secretaries

We Recommend, That this Convention, by resolution, impress upon boards of directors and general secretaries the great desirability of providing highly trained men in the city field for appointment abroad; and that City Associations be expected to take upon their staff men whom they are deliberately training for such appointment upon their demonstration of fitness.

8. A Comprehensive Foreign Work Program

We Recommend:

a. That the North American Associations recognize and hereby declare that the obligation for the foreign work program rests primarily upon our Associations, and that each Association annually, through its board of directors, should adopt an adequate foreign work program.

b. That the foreign work program of an Association should include:

- (1.) A representative foreign work committee;
- (2.) A foreign work club or organization composed of contributors, with a leading Christian layman as chairman;
- (3.) A member of the employed staff directly responsible for promoting the foreign work program;
- (4.) An adequate educational policy;
- (5.) An effective plan for enlisting intercession;
- (6.) A definite, financial objective which shall be covered by individual subscriptions, if possible not later than June 1st of each year; the amount of the subscriptions to be forwarded to the International Committee, preferably early in the year, or in monthly or quarterly payments;
- (7.) Provision for special attention to representative visitors and students from foreign nations who may be located in our cities, with a view to acquainting such men with the equipment, activities, and program of the Associations; and also, to promoting fellowship between them and our members.

c. That the executive employed officers at once endeavor to secure the adoption of this program for foreign work by the respective Associations.

d. That the various state organizations in the United States and the National Council in Canada formulate and promote a foreign work program which shall make available to all Associations the vision, method, and motive for participation in foreign work.

e. That local Associations avail themselves of the experience and leadership of the supervisory committees, through cooperative endeavor, to educate and enlist an adequate financial constituency.

PROCEDURE BETWEEN CONVENTIONS

That in facing the situations, emergencies, and opportunities which may present themselves to the International Committee between now and the time of the next convention, they be guided by the principles emphasized in their report to the Cleveland Convention.¹—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 163.*

V. RELATION TO THE CHURCH

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PARIS BASIS

The Young Men's Christian Associations seek to unite those young men, who, regarding Jesus Christ as their God and Saviour, according to the Holy Scriptures, desire to be His disciples, in their doctrine and in their life, and to associate their efforts for the extension of His kingdom among young men.—*Adopted by the Convention of 1856, Cincinnati, p. 46; and still in force as forming the basis of the world relationships of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America.*

BASIS FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP²

Resolved, That, as these organizations bear the name of Christian, and profess to be engaged directly in the Saviour's service, so it is clearly their duty to maintain the control and management of all their affairs, in the hands of those who profess to love and publicly avow their faith in Jesus, the Redeemer, as divine, and who testify their faith by becoming and remaining members of churches held to be Evangelical, and that such persons, and none others, should be allowed to vote or hold office.—*Convention of 1868, Detroit, p. 94.*

Resolved, That the Associations organized after this date shall be entitled to representation in future Conferences of the Associated Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, upon conditions that they

¹See page 21, above.

²That this Convention earnestly recommend to all Young Men's Christian Associations existing or hereafter to be constituted to adopt, as a part of their organization, membership in some evangelical church as a prerequisite to active membership.—*Conventions of 1854, Buffalo, p. 34; and 1856, Cincinnati, p. 57.*

be severally composed of young men in communion with Evangelical churches (provided that in places where Associations are formed by a single denomination, members of other denominations are not excluded therefrom), and active membership, and the right to hold office be conferred only upon young men who are members in good standing in Evangelical churches.—*Convention of 1869, Portland, Maine, p. 58. Reaffirmed in Convention of 1907, Washington, D. C., p. 111.*

And we hold those churches to be Evangelical which, maintaining the Holy Scriptures to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice, do believe in the Lord Jesus Christ (the only begotten of the Father, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, in whom dwelleth the fullness of the Godhead bodily, and who was made sin for us, though knowing no sin, bearing our sins in His own body on the tree), as the only name under Heaven given among men whereby we must be saved from everlasting punishment.—*Convention of 1869, Portland, Maine, p. 51.*

Part I.

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention reaffirm that vital and fundamental relation of the North American Associations to the Evangelical churches which was declared by the Conventions of 1868 and 1869:

"That as these organizations bear the name of Christian and profess to be engaged directly in the Saviour's service, so it is clearly their duty to maintain the control and management of all their affairs in the hands of those who profess to love and publicly avow their faith in Jesus, the Redeemer, as Divine, and who testify their faith by becoming and remaining members of churches held to be Evangelical; and that such persons and none others, should be allowed to vote or hold office. And we hold those churches to be Evangelical which, maintaining the Holy Scriptures to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice, do believe in the Lord Jesus Christ (the only begotten Son of the Father, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, in whom dwelleth the fullness of the Godhead bodily, and who was made sin for us, though knowing no sin, bearing our sins in His own body on the tree), as the only name under Heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved from everlasting punishment* and unto life eternal."

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention appoint a committee to investigate the standing of the North American Associations as to the Portland test, and if the active voting members (those who hold office) are found not to be on the Portland basis, they shall be warned and given three years to reform said irregularities. Any Association which violates this rule after this notification shall be stricken from the rolls.

Part II.

1. *Resolved*, That Young Men's Christian Associations for students shall be entitled to representation at future International Conventions, whose active membership shall be restricted to students and members of

*Last four words added by action of the Indianapolis Convention, 1893, Convention Report, p. 119.

faculties who are either members of Evangelical churches or accept Jesus Christ as He is offered in the Holy Scriptures as their God and Saviour, and approve the objects of the Association, which are as follows: To lead students to become disciples of Jesus Christ as their Divine Lord and Saviour, to lead them to join the church, to promote growth in Christian faith and character, and to enlist them in Christian service. Only active members shall have the right to vote, and only active members who are members of Evangelical churches shall be eligible for office.

2. *Resolved*, That representation in International Conventions shall be based upon the number of active members who are members of Evangelical churches, and that only such members shall represent Associations in International Conventions.

3. *Resolved*, That the President of this Convention be instructed to appoint, at a later date, a committee of five to select a commission of fifteen members of Evangelical churches, for the purpose of considering the question of the desirability of rephrasing the definition of the word "Evangelical," as contained in the Portland basis. And, if they deem it expedient, to recommend a substitute to the next International Convention, as an alternate to the Portland basis, which shall in no way weaken the statement regarding the value and place of the Holy Scriptures and the deity of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour.—*Convention of 1907, Washington, D. C., p. 109.*

That no attempt be made at this time to rephrase the definition of the word "Evangelical" as adopted by the International Convention held in Portland, Maine, in 1869, and known as the Portland Basis, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That as these organizations bear the name of Christian, and profess to be engaged directly in the Saviour's service, so it is clearly their duty to maintain the control and management of all their affairs in the hands of those who profess to love, and publicly avow their faith in Jesus, the Redeemer, as Divine, and who testify their faith by becoming and remaining members of churches held to be evangelical. And we hold those churches to be evangelical which, maintaining the Holy Scriptures to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice, do believe in the Lord Jesus Christ (the only begotten of the Father, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, in whom dwelleth the fullness of the God-head bodily, and who was made sin for us, though knowing no sin, bearing our sins in His own body on the tree) as the only name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved from everlasting punishment, and to life eternal.

"*Resolved*, That the Associations organized after this date shall be entitled to representation in future conferences of the Associated Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, upon conditions that they be severally composed of young men in communion with evangelical churches (provided that in places where Associations are formed by a single denomination, members of other denominations are not excluded therefrom) and active membership and the right to hold office be conferred only upon young men who are members in good standing of Evangelical Churches."—*Report of the Committee of Fifteen on the Evangelical*

Test. Adopted by Cincinnati (1913) Convention, see Convention Report, p. 77.

EIGHTEEN RESOLUTIONS ON RELATION TO THE CHURCH

I. The most important agency for the promotion of religious life is the Church. No other institution should be permitted to supplant it or to ignore its primacy. The Association reaffirms its historic policy of absolute loyalty to the Church, and reasserts its intention to recognize in all its activities the preeminence of the Church, the extension of whose influence is the primary purpose of the Association.

II. The Young Men's Christian Association recognizes as its field of peculiar responsibility and opportunity the promotion by all suitable methods of the physical, intellectual, social, and spiritual welfare of the men and boys of North America.

III. The Association aims supremely at building up the Kingdom of Christ among men by using its influence and equipment to lead boys and men to become disciples of Jesus Christ as their divine Lord and Saviour, by inducing them to enroll themselves publicly as members of some branch of the organized Church, and by helping them to develop Christian character and efficiency. Whatever else the Association attempts to do is directly or indirectly a contribution to this supreme purpose.

IV. The efficient realization of the great objective of the Association involves a real independence of management, its directors being free to determine the policy which will make most effective the trained leadership and ample equipment of the Association.

V. The Association reaffirms the broad principle that its responsible control shall remain in the hands of those who have personally accepted Christ as their Saviour, and who have shown their sympathy with the supreme purpose of the Association by membership in an evangelical church.

VI. The Association recognizes the value and need of other organizations for work among men and boys, which stand in closer relationship to the organized churches, and with which it desires to cooperate in harmony and mutual helpfulness. It likewise recognizes the legitimate existence, in every large city, of many civic, social, and reformatory movements with which it should be friendly and sympathetic. It stands ready to cooperate with such interests in so far as they affect the field for which it holds itself responsible. It pledges its hearty support to general church movements tending to arouse the men and boys of the churches to the efficient exercise of their religious and public duty.

VII. When any conflict of interests has arisen between the Association and the organized Church, it is the clear duty of the Association to take the initiative toward a friendly adjustment.

VIII. Conscious of the vast extension of opportunities for service at the present time, as compared with those of any former day, and realizing as well the complexity of the present relationship between itself

and the Church, the Association again affirms its responsibility for co-operation with the Church and with the agencies it may create, in meeting the emergencies of to-day. It looks upon any necessary readjustment as a change of application, but not of principle. It regards itself as a pioneering agency, as an experimenting center, as a religious laboratory on behalf of the Church in relation to the manifold interests of men and boys. It particularly seeks efficiency in finding a point of contact between the Church of Christ and young men not yet united with it.

IX. Under existing conditions there are many groups of men and boys, under various classifications, for whom the Church is not equipped to take full responsibility. To these the Association addresses itself. From the rapid development of its classified types of work and of the special lines of interest which it promotes, it is evident that the Association has peculiar advantages for the development of the expressional activities of each community for men and boys. The Church, except in unusual circumstances, may well commit these interests in each community to the special care of the Association.

X. The Association welcomes, in the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, an interdenominational organization founded by the churches themselves, a new and important factor in the promotion of the unity of the churches, and desires to cooperate with it in the development of interdenominational activities.

XI. The Association recognizes an obligation to send representatives to the foreign field, in order to establish the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in foreign lands as a national movement in each country, auxiliary to the Church of Christ, even as at home. It purposes to limit its work to the promotion of the special interests of the men and boys in those countries and to furnish only such leadership as seems to be imperatively needed for the proper development of their loyalty to the Church of Christ.

XII. The Association recognizes an obligation for the solution of certain important problems in American community life. It has always promoted the spirit of unity and comity among the churches of all denominations. It willingly accepts responsibility through its rapidly growing county organizations for many needy rural fields, where it can furnish a channel of cooperation through which churches and organizations may unite in promoting higher standards of rural life and action. It assumes its share of real responsibility in relation to the problems presented by labor organizations, by immigrants, and by industrial conditions. In dealing with these and similar interests, it cooperates with all agencies working for the betterment of conditions in our own country.

XIII. The Association desires to be a constructive factor in the life of every community, using its organization and its resources to initiate or to further movements for social betterment, involving the welfare of men and boys. It strives to educate its entire membership for intelligent and useful citizenship, and to stimulate it to effective social service. It recognizes the necessity of the scientific study of the problems of young

manhood in order that, in the light of the best wisdom of our day, it may make an intelligent contribution to the solution of these problems.

XIV. That the Association recognizes the very great importance of promoting the religious life of students in our great state universities. It desires to urge upon the several branches of the Church the necessity for the exercise of the pastoral and other church functions in relation to the groups of students of their own affiliation. The Association approves the earnest efforts which have been made to establish at the leading state universities a well-endowed chair of Bible teaching and Christian training. The Association desires to cooperate, in every way that may seem desirable, in the denominational approach to the state university. If the life of the university is to be dominated by religious ideals, the students of all denominations will need to band themselves together with a common purpose in a voluntary organization which represents the Christian ideals of the student body. Such an organization the Student Association seeks to be. It feels that it should be recognized as the central interdenominational agency for the conduct of those student religious activities common to all, and that in its work it should have the heartiest cooperation both of the faculty and the local churches.

XV. The Association recognizes its great responsibility in the task of securing the Christian leadership of the coming generation. Its access to the young manhood of our country, both in educational institutions and in cities, lays upon it a peculiar obligation. It pledges its unselfish cooperation in bringing before these men of promise wherever they may be found the challenge of the ministry, of social service, of Association leadership, and other forms of service both at home and on foreign fields, as the opportunities for the investment of life.

XVI. From its beginnings, the Association has laid emphasis upon evangelistic effort. In recent years other organizations have largely assumed its early work of rescue and redemption, leaving it more responsible for the work of prevention and education. The Association believes strongly in bringing young men to a definite decision to accept Jesus Christ as their Lord and Saviour, and yet would also affirm its faith in the broader educational evangelism, through religious training, which finds its fruitage in ripened character and religious efficiency.

XVII. The Young Men's Christian Association, realizing the great task committed to it, herewith declares again its conviction that it must remain dominantly and evangelically religious in its aims. It seeks to cultivate its resources for the one supreme purpose of winning young men to Jesus Christ. It desires to inaugurate a religious program which will be adequate to the accomplishment of this task. It seeks through religious education to develop its constituency into strong Christian manhood, and to enable it to give expression to that manhood in personal service. It holds that no one truly represents the spirit of the Association who does not unselfishly and loyally take some definite share in Christian work. It believes that the willingness to perform such service should be required of leaders and urged upon every active member. It pledges the hearty cooperation of the organization with all branches of the evangelical

church and with other organized efforts in the realm of social and religious endeavor, for the promotion of the ideals of the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

XVIII. In view of the importance of maintaining at all times the close and loyal relationship of the Association to the Church, and because of the complexity of this relationship and the many difficulties in the practical application of general principles, of which it is impossible to give a complete statement in this report, the Commission recommends that the International Committee be instructed to arrange for a more exhaustive study of the problem of relationship, to be published in book form.

—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati, p. 142.*

COOPERATION WITH THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MOVEMENT

That, taking account of the results of the investigations of the International Bible Study Courses Commission, the International Committee, in the promotion of existing and new forms of Christian education for boys and for men, endeavor to supplement and support the generally approved plans of the Churches, as represented in the denominational and interdenominational Sunday school movements.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 158.*

ASSOCIATION AND CHURCH WORK IN STATE UNIVERSITIES

That we recognize with hearty approval the special effort of the Student Department of the International Committee to work in close cooperation with the leaders of the different denominations in their plans for denominational work in State universities; and further that we commend the principles of cooperation as laid down in the following Findings of the Cleveland Conference (held in March, 1915, and composed of representatives of all Christian agencies at work in State institutions) and urge that these principles be worked out in cooperative action:

I. It is the sense of this Conference that a close unification of the Christian forces in State universities is desirable and necessary.

II. We recognize that the Church and all Church agencies, local and national, should have direct access to the State university field. All such activities should be related as closely as practicable to the churches in the university communities.

III. We recognize that the Christian Student Movements have a distinctive and providential place and mission in the State universities, as voluntary interdenominational agencies, and that their individuality and autonomy should be maintained.

IV. On the supervisory or advisory bodies of the Association, both local and national, should be, so far as is consistent with efficiency, representatives of the various Christian communions, which representatives shall be nominated by the Association's supervisory or advisory body concerned, approved by the proper ecclesiastical authority of the Christian communions concerned, and in the case of the local Associations, elected

by the Association. It is understood that in the case of the Young Women's Christian Association their supervisory or advisory bodies will be composed of women. It is also understood that persons elected to these supervisory or advisory bodies shall have qualifications which agree with the membership requirements of the Association Movements.

V. We recognize that the desired unification of the Christian forces, both denominational and interdenominational, involves an identification of interests; regular, thorough, and timely consultation on the part of the leaders of these forces; mutual consent as to such policies and methods adopted as are of common concern; and whole-hearted and prayerful cooperation in carrying out plans.

VI. Undergraduate initiative and control should be safeguarded, both in denominational and interdenominational work.

VII. We suggest that during the coming year the leaders of the Christian forces in different State university communities take such steps as seem best to them to give effect to the foregoing principles and recommendations, through some such plan as that of local federal committees. A similar procedure should be followed by the national leaders of the denominational and interdenominational agencies.

VIII. We recommend that this Conference appoint a Committee of Reference for the coming year which shall meet at least twice during the year and appoint if necessary sub-committees for the purpose of studying the various problems involved and that [it] shall be authorized to call another Conference at approximately this time a year hence. This Committee of Reference regarding work in state universities shall be composed of the present Committee of Findings.

IX. It is understood that these findings be reported to the authoritative committees of the four agencies represented at this Conference for their consideration and suggestion.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 156.*

VI. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AND LOCAL, STATE, AND WORLD ORGANIZATIONS

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RELATIONS WITH LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Establishment of New Branch Offices of the International Committee

That new branch offices of the International Committee for any of its departments should be established in different parts of the field, only after consultation and agreement with Association leaders in the particular section concerned.—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati, p. 59.*

Accord With Local Associations

That hereafter in the organizing and promoting of Association work in a community where an Association organization is already established, the International Committee should work in consultation and accord with the existing Association.—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati, p. 211.*

Cooperation in Solicitation of Funds

That the International Committee be commended for the policy and the increasing practice pursued when soliciting for current and endowment funds, of conferring with the Boards of Management or executive officers of the local Associations where solicitation has been made, submitting lists of donors and cooperating in harmony with said local officials, and that the extending of the subscribing constituency of the International Committee be done in consultation with the local Boards of Management and executive officers of local Associations. The local Associations are recommended to assume, through the Boards of Directors, a proportionate share of the financial responsibilities of the International Committee.—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati, p. 222.*

Cooperation in Discovery and Training of Secretaries

Extract from Report of Commission on the Relation of the North American Young Men's Christian Associations to the Foreign Work, adopted by the Cleveland Convention.

This Commission Recommends that the Associations of North America cooperate with the International Committee in selecting, training, and releasing annually from the men in executive and assistant secretarial posts those who, in addition to their educational qualifications, have demonstrated their capacity for executive leadership in the Association work in the home field.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 373.*

RELATIONS WITH STATE AND PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES

Relationships Between International and State Committees

Resolved: (1) That the International and State Committees exist as independent supervisory agencies, directly and equally related to the local organization, which is the original and independent unit in the brotherhood of the Young Men's Christian Associations, and that the relation of the supervisory agencies to the local organizations is as a rule advisory.

(2) That in the relations of comity, which have been well established by usage hitherto, it is understood that the International Committee as a

rule exercises general and the State Committee exercises close supervision, it being also understood that by the terms "general" and "close" nothing is intended inconsistent with the direct and equal relation of each local organization to both the International and State organizations.

(3) That it is desirable that the International Committee, in each department of its work, plan to meet the needs of fields where State and Provincial organizations exist, in conference with such organizations, in such a way as to supplement, not duplicate, the corresponding department of State or Provincial work, and to secure by such adjustment of forces economy of effort, time, and money.

(4) That the International Committee in forming and developing State and Provincial organizations, place emphasis upon the responsibility vested in these organizations, and that cooperation with them be carefully cultivated.—*Convention of 1899, Grand Rapids, p. 62.*

Report of the Committee of Twenty-One¹

First. The "Grand Rapids Resolutions," unanimously adopted by the International Convention of 1899, and reaffirmed without change by the International Convention of 1901, fairly interpreted, express the historic basis of relationship upon which the Associations have developed and have been so abundantly blessed of God.

Second. Radical organic changes in the polity of the Associations are neither necessary nor desirable.

Third. Efficient State and Provincial organizations have long been recognized as essential factors in the successful development of the local Association; and an important part of the work of the International Committee has been to establish and assist these organizations. This policy becomes increasingly important with the development of the Association work. It is, therefore, the duty of the agents of the International Committee, when working in fields having State or Provincial organizations, to aid and strengthen those organizations. It is equally the duty of the agents of the State and Provincial organizations to support and aid the International Committee in its relation to the Associations and in its work for the North American Association brotherhood.

Fourth. The local Association, as the independent unit, has the right to apply for aid to either supervising agency, and it is the right of each agency of supervision to respond directly to the calls of the local Associations.

¹The earliest of the actions of the International Convention, the spirit and principles of which are here incorporated and endorsed, was that of Buffalo, 1854, which read:

Resolved, That the objects of this Confederation shall be to facilitate correspondence; to receive and communicate suggestions as to the best course of action from time to time, it being optional with each Association to adopt or reflect them; to assist in the formation of similar Associations where they do not now exist; and to collect and diffuse information in regard to similar Associations throughout the world, and note their progress.—*Convention of 1854, Buffalo, p. 24.*

To this should be added the following: The Civil War having broken up the old Confederation, it was voted to reorganize upon a new basis, delegates to be received for all the Associations of the loyal states and British Provinces.—*Convention of 1863, Chicago, p. 9.*

It is desirable that the local Associations should employ the State Committee to the largest practicable extent in close supervision of the work.

To this end, and for the harmonious development and administration of the whole work, save in exceptional cases, the International Committee should respond to applications from the local Associations in conference and cooperation with the State Committee. The right of the local Association, however, to apply for and receive aid from either supervisory agency should not be denied or abridged.

Fifth. The historic and well-settled autonomy and independence of the local Association should and will continue unquestioned; and nothing in this report shall be construed as in any way interfering with the right of the local Association to organize branches of its own in any department.

Sixth. State, Provincial, or International Committees may, in exceptional cases and only while necessary, recognize each for itself provisional, railroad, army and navy Associations, and also (with the consent of the local Association) provisional industrial and city Associations, at points having local Associations with which for the time being organic relations cannot be established or maintained.

In the organization of Associations or branches on interstate railroad systems, the International Committee should treat with the railroad company and assume the responsibility. In the supervision of the work when established the same rule of conference and cooperation with State and Provincial Committees shall prevail as in other departments of Association work.

Seventh. It is desirable that all local Association real estate be held either in fee simple or leasehold by the local Association. When this is not practicable, it may be held by the State, Provincial, or International Committees; but these committees should seek to transfer the same as soon as expedient to local Associations. This policy should be made plain to railroad officials when leases of railroad property are made; and to carry this out an assignment clause should, when possible, be incorporated.

Eighth. In any case of disagreement, where two agencies of supervision are unable themselves to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, and where the local Association, as the court of final appeal, is not directly concerned and so is not available, the ordinary principles and methods of arbitration are recommended, namely, each party to appoint an arbitrator and these two to appoint a third, no one of whom shall be a salaried officer of an Association, and thereupon the three to hear the case and reach a final settlement, the costs of the proceeding to be paid as the arbitrators or a majority of them may determine.—*Convention of 1904, Buffalo, p. 146.*

Conferences Between Members and Secretaries of State and International Committees

Your Committee suggests the [continued] holding of Conferences between members and secretaries of the International Committee and the members and secretaries of State and Provincial Committees.—*From Report of the Committee on International Committee's Report, as adopted by the Toronto (1910) Convention. Convention Report, p. 151.*

RELATIONS WITH WORLD'S COMMITTEE

Resolution of Loyalty and Support

That in view of the widening opportunity and greatly enlarged burdens which have come to the World's Committee, as a result of the war, the North American Associations pledge this agency through the International Committee their continued loyalty and generous support.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 161.*

VII. RELATION TO CANADIAN ASSOCIATIONS

AGREEMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS

That the present relation of the Canadian Associations to the International conventions be maintained, and that the "Agreement of Relationships" between the Canadian National Council and the International Committee be continued until the next convention.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 161.*

The principal provisions under this tentative agreement, which was first adopted by the Cincinnati Convention (1913), are:

1. That responsibility for the supervision of Association work in Canada shall rest entirely with the Canadian National Council.

2. That there should be no solicitation in Canada for the International Committee's home work budget, except from the Canadian members of the International Committee.

3. That the National Council should make an annual appropriation to cover Canada's share of the general administration expenses of the International Committee's work.

4. That the Home Work secretaries of the International Committee shall be available to assist the Council or local Associations in Canada on invitation, the Committee to be compensated by the organizations served, sufficiently to cover salary and expenses for the time involved.

5. That solicitation in Canada for the foreign work of the International Committee shall continue as heretofore.

—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati, p. 62.*

VIII. THE EMPLOYED OFFICERS

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TRAINING AGENCIES

Recommendations of the Commission of Five on Training Agencies

I. The employed officers of the local Association and supervisory agencies should assume a primary responsibility in recruiting men for the Association vocation, and should advise such men to avail themselves primarily of the courses in an Association Training School and of the supplementary courses in the summer institutes.

II. The training center plan should be extended and students enrolled therein be encouraged to take courses at one of the training schools or a supplementary course at a summer institute or at both.

III. The Fellowship Plan should be continued and extended to all departments of Association activity by the supervisory agencies and local Associations. Students identified therewith should be encouraged to attend one of the Association Training Schools after having served at least for a year in the local Association.

IV. New agencies, whether of schools or institutes, bearing the name of the Young Men's Christian Association for the training of men for the Association vocation, ought not to be started unless the need is clearly apparent.

As a general rule, before an Association training agency is organized, the endorsement of the International Convention should be secured, or, in the interval between the International Conventions, the approval of the Convention Committee on Vocational Training should be secured.

V. That the support and encouragement of the brotherhood be given to those agencies which in name, purpose, and management are recognized agencies of the Association movement, to the end that through such agencies thoroughly established and made adequate for their purpose, the Association may develop a most effective system of Association vocational training.

VI. That the training agencies and the brotherhood may be kept in that close relationship of mutual confidence and support which is necessary to both alike, any school or training agency undertaking the preparation of men for the Association vocation that uses the name of the Young Men's Christian Association, or seeks its endorsement and support, should make sure that the members of its faculty and its graduates are members in good standing of an evangelical church according to the standards of that church, and are in sincere accord with the evangelical standards of the Associations as expressed and interpreted by them in their International conventions.

VII. A college course as prerequisite to admission to the Association training schools is desirable, and should be required as soon as practicable.

VIII. In our training schools increased emphasis should be placed upon actual experience in Association work as necessary to men desirous of finding permanent success in the Association vocation.

IX. There should be a constant effort on the part of the schools to standardize their courses and to so coordinate them that students may be credited with work done in given subjects. The summer institutes should also seek such a basis of work among themselves. The various departments of the Summer Institutes should be more closely coordinated in order to secure greater efficiency and economy. The training schools and summer institutes should heartily cooperate with each other, and where it may be done without lowering the technical standard of the training schools, they should give credit for any work done in the summer institutes.

The summer institutes should enlarge their plan so that they may give credit to properly qualified men in the local Associations who thoroughly pursue and pass the courses in the training centers. They should also encourage these men to take more advanced training in the training schools.

X. Each International convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations shall provide for the appointment of a Permanent Committee on Vocational Training to visit the schools and training agencies of the Association and to serve as a medium of communication between the Association brotherhood and the training agencies.

This committee shall be first elected by the International Convention in 1913 on nomination by the Committee on Nomination of Permanent Officers of the Convention and shall have power to fill vacancies in its own number. The committee shall consist of five members, one from the governing board of the Young Men's Christian Association College at Springfield, one from the governing board of The Institute and Training School at Chicago, one from the International Committee, and two from the brotherhood at large, who shall hold office until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified.

Membership on this committee shall be confined to active members of the Young Men's Christian Associations, and as soon as convenient after its election the committee shall divide itself into two classes, the first to consist of three members who shall hold office until the International convention following the Convention of 1913, the second to consist of two members to hold office until the second International convention after 1913, and under all successive appointments the same division of the committee shall be observed.

The committee shall report to each International convention, publishing its report sixty days before the convention, and a place for such report and for the discussion thereof shall be provided in the program arrangement of the convention. Each International convention shall express itself upon the report as after discussion the occasion may require.—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati, p. 185.*

The Fellowship Plan

That the Fellowship Plan for recruiting and training men for the Association vocation be recognized as a regular feature of the work of the International Committee, and that it be developed as the necessary funds can be secured.—*Convention of 1913, Cincinnati, p. 67.*

Professional Training

That continued emphasis be placed by the International Committee upon thorough professional training as the standard preparation for the Association vocation, and that the Committee and its secretaries continue to cooperate with the agencies of professional training.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 161.*

Conference on Professional Training

The Association Brotherhood recognizes with gratitude the valuable contribution which is being made by the Conference on Professional Training. The Convention requests its Permanent Committee on Vocational Training to render any aid in its power to the furtherance of the work of the Conference, to be represented at its meetings, and to keep the Convention informed of the significant results of its work.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 136. (Extract from the Report of the Permanent Committee on Vocational Training, adopted by the Cleveland Convention.)*

Summer Schools

The six Summer School of the Association have commended themselves still further during the past three years by their improved standards, particularly in the advanced entrance requirements and the adoption of a reciprocal system of credits.

Because of the brevity of the Summer School terms, the Convention would urge the importance, in addition to general reading courses, of other specific and supervised reading courses as a condition of entrance and credit in certain fundamental studies in these schools.

The Committee on Vocational Training should discourage the founding of additional schools, and should foster and aid in strengthening these valuable agents of the Association movement.

The names of all recognized training agencies should be published in the year-book with statistics. No additional training agency should be recognized or listed without action of the Convention, on recommendation of the Permanent Committee on Vocational Training.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 137. (Extract from the Report of the Permanent Committee on Vocational Training, adopted by the Cleveland Convention.)*

Claims of the Training Colleges

The Training Colleges are manifestly becoming better informed about the attitude of the Association Movement towards their work and more alert to the needs of the Movement, and are more efficient in faculty, curriculum, scope, and spirit than they were even three years ago. The importance of their work is more apparent each year, and they should

have an increasing financial backing for their current needs and permanent equipment.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 137. (Extract from the Report of the Permanent Committee on Vocational Training, adopted by the Cleveland Convention.)*

Conferences Between Training Colleges and Secretarial and Lay Leaders

The Training Colleges should continue the policy of conference with the secretarial and lay leaders of their immediate territory, and should give serious consideration to such recommendations as result from these conferences. The Committee on Vocational Training should attend these conferences and report to the Convention their significance and the results. These conferences should be held at least once during the interim between the International Conventions.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 138. (Extract from the Report of the Permanent Committee on Vocational Training, adopted by the Cleveland Convention.)*

Bible Teachers in Training Colleges

The Association vocation demands broad intellectual qualifications, but in particular administrative ability, fertility of methods, practical leadership, and religious passion. In Bible teaching in our training agencies the emphasis should be upon the production of men of well-balanced religious leadership, who have the essential Christian message and who know how to lead men into the Christian life and service.

Therefore the Bible teachers in our faculties should be men of thorough Biblical scholarship, of genuine spiritual power, and with a practical Association viewpoint.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 140. (Extract from the Report of the Permanent Committee on Vocational Training, adopted by the Cleveland Convention.)*

Personnel of Training College Faculties

If it be found, at any time, that the influence or teaching of any member of the faculties of our training agencies is prejudicial to the development of men of well-balanced religious leadership, who have the essential Christian message and who know how to lead men into the Christian life and service, it is desirable that evidence of this should be presented to the governing board of that training agency, and that it be asked if it finds the evidence conclusive to see to it that this matter is corrected.

The Convention urges the governing boards of our training agencies to exercise the most zealous care with reference to this point which so vitally affects the character and usefulness of these institutions and the Brotherhood.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 140. (Extract from the Report of the Permanent Committee on Vocational Training, adopted by the Cleveland Convention.)*

Desirability of a College Course as Prerequisite

A college course as a prerequisite to admission to the Association Training Colleges is desirable and should be required as soon as practicable.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 140.*

The Association Colleges

The most efficient type of vocational training as a rule is possible only in the Association Colleges, and emphasis should be placed upon this training as most desirable.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 140. (Extract from the Report of the Permanent Committee on Vocational Training, adopted by the Cleveland Convention.)*

Supervision of Training Centers

The Conference on Professional Training, being representative of all our training agencies, is charged with a certain accepted responsibility of supervision over the Training Centers. This Conference should lose no time in providing a uniform series of standard text books which will serve the need of the Training Centers and which will properly relate this agency to the scheme of training. A system of credits should be established. A list of the recognized Training Centers should be published. The approval of the Conference on Professional Training should be secured before any local Association announces itself as a Training Center.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 140. (Extract from the Report of the Permanent Committee on Vocational Training, adopted by the Cleveland Convention.)*

Evangelical Standard for Teachers in Training Colleges

That Recommendation VI of the Commission of Five which was adopted by the Cincinnati Convention* be construed as requiring our training agencies to see to it that every member of their faculties is not only a member in good standing of an evangelical church, but is possessed of such personal convictions on the fundamental evangelical position, and such sympathy with the evangelical purposes of the Brotherhood, as are necessary for his equipment as a teacher of the future leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 148.*

The Fellowship Plan and the Foreign Work

We Recommend, That many of our Associations provide fellowships and that the Association Colleges provide scholarships for the training of native secretaries who come to this country upon the approval of the National Committee in the country of their service, confirmed by the Foreign Department of the International Committee; it being understood that only such men as have completed their scholastic education and demonstrated their fitness for the secretarial calling will be so recommended for advanced training in this country.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 374. (Extract from the Report of the Commission on the Relation of the North American Young Men's Christian Associations to the Foreign Work, adopted by the Cleveland Convention.)*

RESOLUTIONS ON THE RETIREMENT FUND

1. There is hereby established a Retirement Fund under the name of the "Young Men's Christian Association Retirement Fund" for the

*See page above.

benefit of those who have been employed officers of the Young Men's Christian Association, when they shall have retired from active service and are eligible to the benefits of the fund under the conditions to be hereafter established.

2. The organization, accumulation, management, and disposition of this fund shall be committed to a board of six trustees, to be appointed by the International Committee, and such six trustees so elected shall, as soon as practicable, divide themselves into three classes whose terms of office shall expire respectively at the adjournment of the first, second, and third International Conventions following Convention of 1916, and at each Convention following the Convention of 1916, and at each International Convention following the Convention of 1916, one-third of such trustees shall be appointed in the same manner as herein provided for the selection of the original six trustees.

3. Said trustees shall consist only of men eligible to active membership in the Young Men's Christian Association. Any vacancies in their number, occasioned by death, inability to serve, or otherwise, until the next International Convention, shall be filled by appointment of the International Committee.

4. The trustees shall publish annually a statement of the year's receipts and disbursements and at each International Convention they shall make a full report.

5. In the accumulation of such fund the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations is hereby instructed and the several State Committees and the Dominion Committee of Canada and local boards of directors are earnestly requested to cooperate in order that the fund may be available as speedily as possible.

6. The said trustees shall be and are hereby empowered to make such rules, regulations, and conditions concerning the accumulation and disposition of such fund as to them may seem best, not inconsistent with this resolution or with any action of the International Convention, and such rules and regulations and conditions shall be operative from the time of their adoption by such trustees and until adjournment of the International Convention next thereafter, but no longer unless said Convention shall expressly approve thereof.—*Convention of 1916, Cleveland, p. 130.*

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